

AMENDMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.111  
U.S. Appl. No. 09/836,236

forming reaction between the diazo compound and a coupler having a hydrogen atom at a coupling position thereof:

$$D\{\text{colorant}\}/dt = k \{\text{diazo compound}\} \quad \text{formula (1)}$$

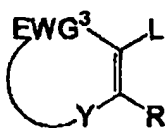
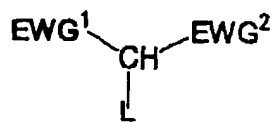
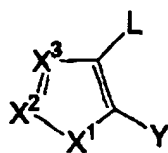
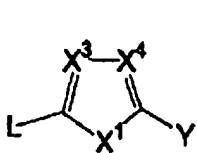
wherein  $k$  denotes the coupling reaction rate constant ( $s^{-1}$ ),  $t$  denotes time (s),  $\{\text{colorant}\}$  denotes a mole amount of the produced colorant, and  $\{\text{diazo compound}\}$  denotes an initial mole amount of the diazo compound (mol).

2. (Amended) A method for forming an azo colorant, wherein a coupler having a leaving group at a coupling position thereof and a diazo compound are used, and the method has a coupling reaction rate constant  $k$ , measured by mixing equivalent amounts of an ethyl acetate solution containing an  $8 \times 10^{-5}$  mole concentration of the diazo compound and an ethyl acetate solution containing an  $8 \times 10^{-3}$  mole concentration of the coupler and a base with a stopped flow measurement device and by measuring change over time of an absorbance of the produced colorant and applying the resultant value to the following formula (1), of at least  $0.1 s^{-1}$ :

$$D \{\text{colorant}\}/dt = k\{\text{diazo compound}\} \quad \text{formula (1)}$$

wherein  $k$  denotes the coupling reaction rate constant ( $s^{-1}$ ),  $t$  denotes time (s),  $\{\text{colorant}\}$  denotes a mole amount of the produced colorant, and  $\{\text{diazo compound}\}$  denotes an initial mole amount of the diazo compound (mol).

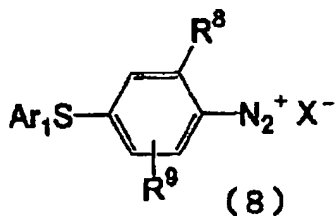
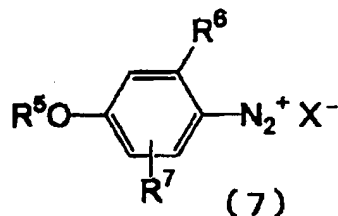
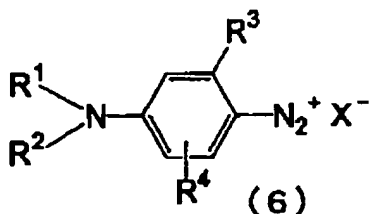
3. (Amended) The method for forming an azo colorant according to claim 1, wherein the coupler has a structure represented by one of the following general formulae (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5):



in which  $X^1$ ,  $X^2$ ,  $X^3$ , and  $X^4$  each independently represent an atomic group necessary for forming a five-membered aromatic heteroring; Y represents one of a hydroxyl group, an amino group which may have a substituent, an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an aryl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, and an aryloxy group which may have a substituent; R represents one of a hydroxyl group, an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an aryl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, an aryloxy group which may have a substituent, an amino group which may have a substituent, an alkylthio group which may have a substituent, and an arylthio group which may have a substituent; Z represents one of a hydroxyl group and an amino group which may

have a substituent; Ar represents a benzene ring, naphthalene ring, pyridine ring or quinoline ring, each of which may have a substituent; L represents a substituent that is releasable at a time of coupling with the diazo compound; EWG<sup>1</sup>, EWG<sup>2</sup> and EWG<sup>3</sup> each independently represents an electron-attractive group; and X<sup>1</sup> and Y, EWG<sup>1</sup> and EWG<sup>2</sup>, and Y and R may each link with each other to form a ring.

4. (Amended) The method for forming an azo colorant according to claim 3, wherein the diazo compound is a compound represented by one of the following general formulae (6), (7), and (8):

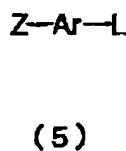
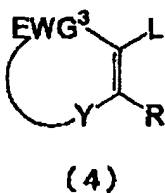
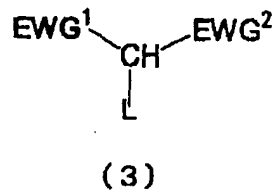
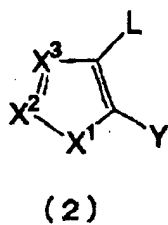
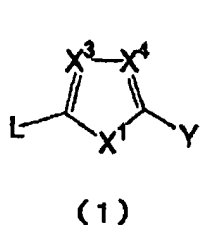


in which, in general formulae (6) and (7),  $\text{R}^1$  and  $\text{R}^2$  each represent one of a hydrogen atom and an alkyl group which may have a substituent;  $\text{R}^1$  and  $\text{R}^2$  may link with each other to form a heterocycle;  $\text{R}^1$  and  $\text{R}^2$  cannot both be hydrogen atoms;  $\text{R}^3$  represents one of an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, an aryloxy group which may have a substituent, an alkylthio group which may have a substituent, an arylthio

group which may have a substituent, an alkylsulfonyl group which may have a substituent, and an arylsulfonyl group which may have a substituent;  $R^4$  represents one of a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group which may have a substituent, and an alkoxy group which may have a substituent;  $R^5$  represents one of a hydrogen atom and an alkyl group which may have a substituent;  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  each represent one of an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, an aryloxy group which may have a substituent, an alkylthio group which may have a substituent, and an arylthio group which may have a substituent;  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  may be the same or different from each other; and  $X^-$  represents an acid anion, and

in the general formula (8),  $Ar^1$  represents an aryl group which may have a substituent;  $R^8$  and  $R^9$  each represent one of an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an aryl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, and an aryloxy group which may have a substituent;  $R^8$  and  $R^9$  may be the same or different from each other; and  $X^-$  represents an acid anion.

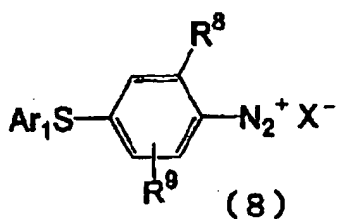
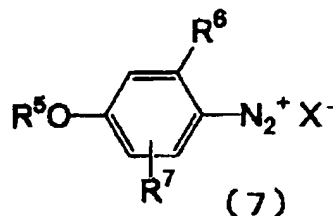
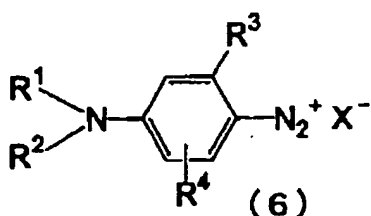
5. (Amended) The method for forming an azo colorant according to claim 2, wherein the coupler has a structure represented by one of the following general formulae (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5):



in which  $X^1$ ,  $X^2$ ,  $X^3$ , and  $X^4$  each independently represent an atomic group necessary for forming a five-membered aromatic heteroring; Y represents one of a hydroxyl group, an amino group which may have a substituent, an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an aryl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, and an aryloxy group which may have a substituent; R represents one of a hydroxyl group, an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an aryl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, an aryloxy group which may have a substituent, an amino group which may have a substituent, an alkylthio group which may have a substituent, and an arylthio group which may have a substituent; Z represents one of a hydroxyl group and an amino group which may have a substituent; Ar represents a benzene ring, a naphthalene ring, a pyridine ring or a quinoline ring, each of which may have a substituent; L represents a substituent that is releasable at a time of coupling with the diazo compound;  $EWG^1$ ,  $EWG^2$  and  $EWG^3$  each independently represent an

electron-attractive group; and  $X^1$  and Y, EWG<sup>1</sup> and EWG<sup>2</sup>, and Y and R may each link with each other to form a ring.

6. (Amended) The method for forming an azo colorant according to claim 5, wherein the diazo compound is a compound represented by one of the following general formulae (6), (7), and (8):



in which, in general formulae (6) and (7),  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  each represent one of a hydrogen atom and an alkyl group which may have a substituent;  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  may link with each other to form a heterocycle;  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  cannot both be hydrogen atoms;  $R^3$  represents one of an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, an aryloxy group which may have a substituent, an alkylthio group which may have a substituent, an arylthio group which may have a substituent, an alkylsulfonyl group which may have a substituent, and an arylsulfonyl group which may have a substituent;  $R^4$  represents one of a hydrogen atom, an

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a  
alkyl group which may have a substituent, and an alkoxy group which may have a substituent;  $R^5$  represents one of a hydrogen atom and an alkyl group which may have a substituent;  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  each represent one of an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, an aryloxy group which may have a substituent, an alkylthio group which may have a substituent, and an arylthio group which may have a substituent;  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  may be the same or different from each other; and  $X^-$  represents an acid anion, and

in the general formula (8),  $Ar^1$  represents an aryl group which may have a substituent;  $R^8$  and  $R^9$  each represent one of an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an aryl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, and an aryloxy group which may have a substituent;  $R^8$  and  $R^9$  may be the same or different from each other; and  $X^-$  represents an acid anion.

13. (Amended) A recording material comprising a support and at least one recording layer disposed thereon containing a diazo compound and a coupler which reacts with the diazo compound for developing color, wherein the coupler has a leaving group at a coupling position thereof.  
a4  
Sub B2

14. (Amended) A recording material comprising a support and at least one recording layer disposed thereon containing a diazo compound and a coupler which reacts with the diazo compound for developing color, wherein the coupler has a leaving group at a coupling position

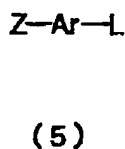
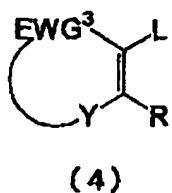
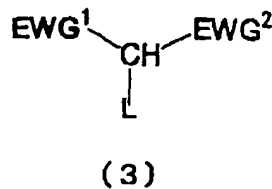
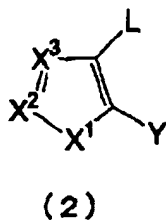
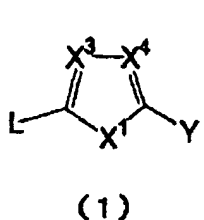
thereof, the diazo compound and the coupler have a faster coupling reaction rate constant therebetween, measured by mixing equivalent amounts of an ethyl acetate solution containing an  $8 \times 10^{-5}$  mole concentration of the diazo compound and an ethyl acetate solution containing an  $8 \times 10^{-3}$  mole concentration of the coupler and a base with a stopped flow measurement device and by measuring change over time of an absorbance of the produced colorant and applying the resultant value to the following formula (1), than in a case of a coupler having a hydrogen atom at a coupling position thereof, and the coupling reaction rate constant  $k$  therebetween is at least  $0.1 \text{ s}^{-1}$ :

$D \{ \text{colorant} \} / dt = k \{ \text{diazo compound} \}$  formula (1)

wherein  $k$  denotes the coupling reaction rate constant ( $\text{s}^{-1}$ ),  $t$  denotes time (s),  $\{ \text{colorant} \}$  denotes a mole amount of the produced colorant, and  $\{ \text{diazo compound} \}$  denotes an initial mole amount of the diazo compound (mol).

15. (Amended) The recording material according to claim 13, wherein the coupler has a structure represented by one of the following general formulae (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5):

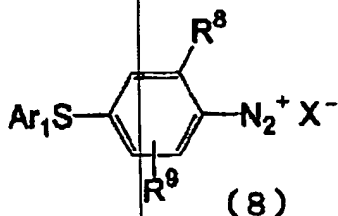
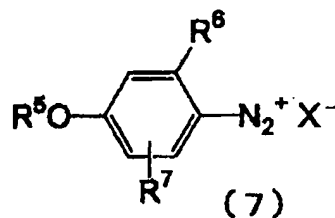
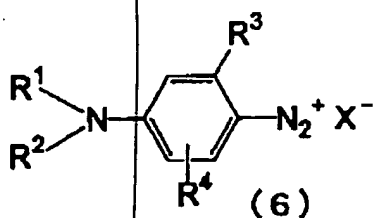




in which X<sup>1</sup>, X<sup>2</sup>, X<sup>3</sup>, and X<sup>4</sup> each independently represent an atomic group necessary for forming a five-membered aromatic heteroring; Y represents one of a hydroxyl group, an amino group which may have a substituent, an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an aryl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, and an aryloxy group which may have a substituent; R represents one of a hydroxyl group, an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an aryl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, an aryloxy group which may have a substituent, an amino group which may have a substituent, an alkylthio group which may have a substituent, and an arylthio group which may have a substituent; Z represents one of a hydroxyl group and an amino group which may have a substituent; Ar represents a benzene ring, a naphthalene ring, a pyridine ring or a quinoline ring, each of which may have a substituent; L represents a substituent that is releasable at a time of coupling with the diazo compound; EWG<sup>1</sup>, EWG<sup>2</sup> and EWG<sup>3</sup> each independently represent an

electron-attractive group; and  $X^1$  and Y, EWG<sup>1</sup> and EWG<sup>2</sup>, and Y and R may each link with each other to form a ring.

16. (Amended) The recording material according to claim 15, wherein the diazo compound is a compound represented by one of the following general formulae (6), (7), and (8):

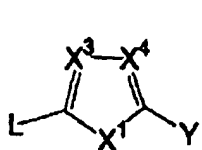


in which, in general formulae (6) and (7),  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  each represent one of a hydrogen atom and an alkyl group which may have a substituent;  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  may link with each other to form a heterocycle;  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  cannot both be hydrogen atoms;  $R^3$  represents one of an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, an aryloxy group which may have a substituent, an alkylthio group which may have a substituent, an arylthio group which may have a substituent, an alkylsulfonyl group which may have a substituent, and an arylsulfonyl group which may have a substituent;  $R^4$  represents one of a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group which may have a substituent, and an alkoxy group which may have a substituent;  $R^5$

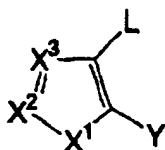
Q2  
B7  
JW  
represents one of a hydrogen atom and an alkyl group which may have a substituent;  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  each represent one of an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, an aryloxy group which may have a substituent, an alkylthio group which may have a substituent, and an arylthio group which may have a substituent;  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  may be the same or different from each other; and  $X^-$  represents an acid anion, and

in the general formula (8),  $Ar^1$  represents an aryl group which may have a substituent;  $R^8$  and  $R^9$  each represent one of an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an aryl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, and an aryloxy group which may have a substituent;  $R^8$  and  $R^9$  may be the same or different from each other; and  $X^-$  represents an acid anion.

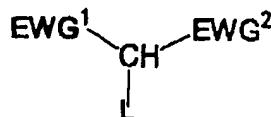
Q3  
18. (Amended) The recording material according to claim 14, wherein the coupler has a structure represented by one of the following general formulae (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5):



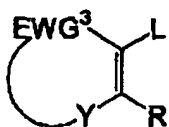
(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

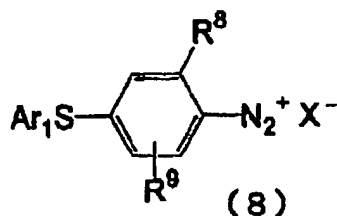
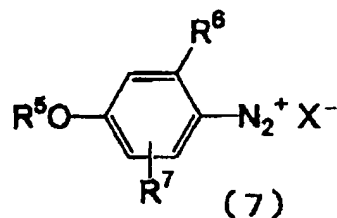
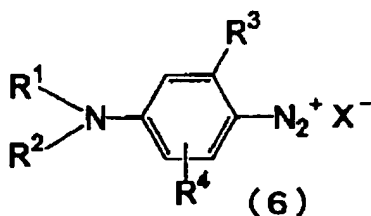


(5)

in which  $X^1$ ,  $X^2$ ,  $X^3$ , and  $X^4$  each independently represent an atomic group necessary for forming a five-membered aromatic heteroring; Y represents one of a hydroxyl group, an amino group which may have a substituent, an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an aryl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, and an aryloxy group which may have a substituent; R represents one of a hydroxyl group, an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an aryl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, an aryloxy group which may have a substituent, an amino group which may have a substituent, an alkylthio group which may have a substituent, and an arylthio group which may have a substituent; Z represents one of a hydroxyl group and an amino group which may have a substituent; Ar represents a benzene ring, a naphthalene ring, a pyridine ring or a quinoline ring, each of which may have a substituent; L represents a substituent that is releasable at a time of coupling with the diazo compound;  $EWG^1$ ,  $EWG^2$  and  $EWG^3$  each independently represent an

electron-attractive group; and  $X^1$  and Y, EWG<sup>1</sup> and EWG<sup>2</sup>, and Y and R may each link with each other to form a ring.

19. (Amended) The recording material according to claim 18, wherein the diazo compound is a compound represented by one of the following general formulae (6), (7), and (8):



in which, in general formulae (6) and (7),  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  each represent one of a hydrogen atom and an alkyl group which may have a substituent;  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  may link with each other to form a heterocycle;  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  cannot both be hydrogen atoms;  $R^3$  represents one of an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, an aryloxy group which may have a substituent, an alkylthio group which may have a substituent, an arylthio group which may have a substituent, an alkylsulfonyl group which may have a substituent, and an arylsulfonyl group which may have a substituent;  $R^4$  represents one of a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group which may have a substituent, and an alkoxy group which may have a substituent;  $R^5$

Q3 represents one of a hydrogen atom and an alkyl group which may have a substituent;  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  each represent one of an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, an aryloxy group which may have a substituent, an alkylthio group which may have a substituent, and an arylthio group which may have a substituent;  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  may be the same or different from each other; and  $X^-$  represents an acid anion, and

in the general formula (8),  $Ar^1$  represents an aryl group which may have a substituent;  $R^8$  and  $R^9$  each represent one of an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an aryl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, and an aryloxy group which may have a substituent;  $R^8$  and  $R^9$  may be the same or different from each other; and  $X^-$  represents an acid anion.

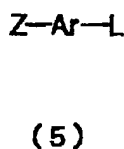
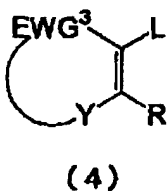
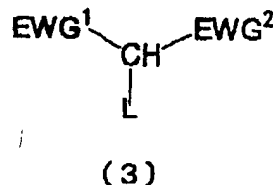
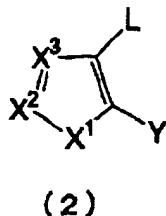
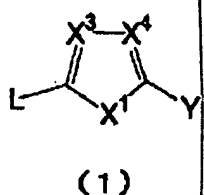
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**Please add the following new claims:**

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21. (New) A method for forming an azo colorant, wherein a coupler having a structure represented by one of the following general formulae (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5), and a diazo compound are used:

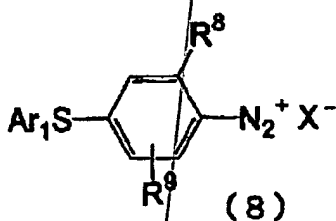
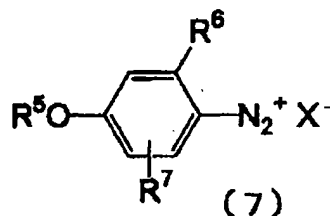
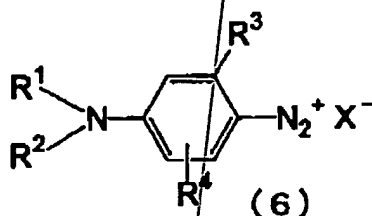
A4  
Sub  
B4



in which  $X^1$ ,  $X^2$ ,  $X^3$ , and  $X^4$  each independently represent an atomic group necessary for forming a five-membered aromatic heteroring; Y represents one of a hydroxyl group, an amino group which may have a substituent, an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an aryl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, and an aryloxy group which may have a substituent; R represents one of a hydroxyl group, an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an aryl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, an aryloxy group which may have a substituent, an amino group which may have a substituent, an alkylthio group which may have a substituent, and an arylthio group which may have a substituent; Z represents one of a hydroxyl group and an amino group which may have a substituent; Ar represents a benzene ring, a naphthalene ring, a pyridine ring or a quinoline ring, each of which may have a substituent; L represents a substituent that is releasable at a time of coupling with the diazo compound;  $EWG^1$ ,  $EWG^2$  and  $EWG^3$  each independently represent an

electron-attractive group; and  $X^1$  and  $Y$ ,  $EWG^1$  and  $EWG^2$ , and  $Y$  and  $R$  may each link with each other to form a ring.

22. (New) The method for forming an azo colorant according to claim 21, wherein the diazo compound is a compound represented by one of the following general formulae (6), (7), and (8):



in which, in general formulae (6) and (7),  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  each represents one of a hydrogen atom and an alkyl group which may have a substituent;  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  may link with each other to form a heterocycle;  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  cannot both be hydrogen atoms;  $R^3$  represents one of an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, an aryloxy group which may have a substituent, an alkylthio group which may have a substituent, an arylthio group which may have a substituent, an alkylsulfonyl group which may have a substituent, and an arylsulfonyl group which may have a substituent;  $R^4$  represents one of a hydrogen atom, an



b4  
a4  
alkyl group which may have a substituent, and an alkoxy group which may have a substituent; R<sup>5</sup> represents one of a hydrogen atom and an alkyl group which may have a substituent; R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> each represents one of an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, an aryloxy group which may have a substituent, an alkylthio group which may have a substituent, and an arylthio group which may have a substituent; R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> may be the same or different from each other; and X<sup>-</sup> represents an acid anion, and

in the general formula (8), Ar<sup>1</sup> represents an aryl group which may have a substituent; R<sup>8</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> each represent one of an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an aryl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, and an aryloxy group which may have a substituent; R<sup>8</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> may be the same or different from each other; and X<sup>-</sup> represents an acid anion.

23. (New) The method for forming an azo colorant according to claim 21, wherein a reducing agent is utilized.

24. (New) The method for forming an azo colorant according to claim 21, wherein a base is utilized.

25. (New) The method for forming an azo colorant according to claim 21, wherein, in the general formulae (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5), L is one of a halogen atom, an alkylthio group

af which may have a substituent, an arylthio group which may have a substituent, an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, an aryloxy group which may have a substituent, an arylsulfonyloxy group which may have a substituent, an acyloxy group which may have a substituent, a benzoyloxy group which may have a substituent, a dialkylaminocarbonyloxy group which may have a substituent, a diarylaminocarbonyloxy group which may have a substituent, an alkoxycarbonyloxy group which may have a substituent, an aryloxy carbonyloxy group which may have a substituent, an N-pyrazolyl group which may have a substituent, an N-imidazolyl group which may have a substituent, and an N-benzotriazolyl group which may have a substituent.

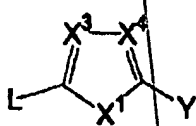
26. (New) The method for forming an azo colorant according to claim 22, wherein a reducing agent is utilized.

27. (New) The method for forming an azo colorant according to claim 22, wherein a base is utilized.

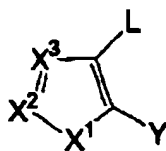
28. (New) The method for forming an azo colorant according to claim 22, wherein, in the general formulae (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5), L is one of a halogen atom, an alkylthio group which may have a substituent, an arylthio group which may have a substituent, an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, an aryloxy group

which may have a substituent, an arylsulfonyloxy group which may have a substituent, an acyloxy group which may have a substituent, a benzoyloxy group which may have a substituent, a dialkylaminocarbonyloxy group which may have a substituent, a diarylaminocarbonyloxy group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy carbonyloxy group which may have a substituent, an aryloxy carbonyloxy group which may have a substituent, an N-pyrazolyl group which may have a substituent, an N-imidazolyl group which may have a substituent, and an N-benzotriazolyl group which may have a substituent.

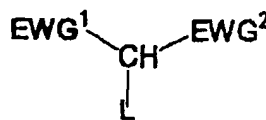
29. (New) A recording material comprising a support and at least one recording layer disposed thereon containing a diazo compound and a coupler which reacts with the diazo compound for developing color, wherein the coupler has a structure represented by one of the following general formulae (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5):



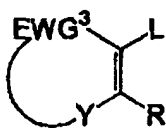
(1)



(2)



(3)



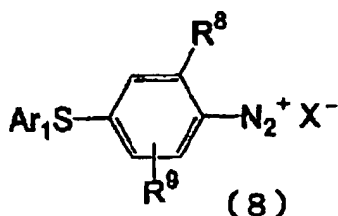
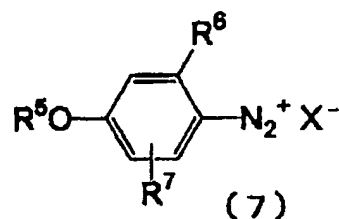
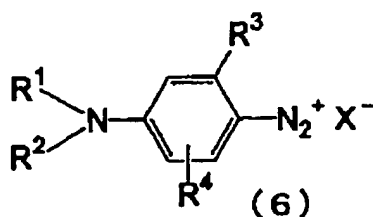
(4)



(5)

in which  $X^1$ ,  $X^2$ ,  $X^3$ , and  $X^4$  each independently represent an atomic group necessary for forming a five-membered aromatic heteroring; Y represents one of a hydroxyl group, an amino group which may have a substituent, an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an aryl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, and an aryloxy group which may have a substituent; R represents one of a hydroxyl group, an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an aryl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, an aryloxy group which may have a substituent, an amino group which may have a substituent, an alkylthio group which may have a substituent, and an arylthio group which may have a substituent; Z represents one of a hydroxyl group and an amino group which may have a substituent; Ar represents a benzene ring, a naphthalene ring, a pyridine ring or a quinoline ring, each of which may have a substituent; L represents a substituent that is releasable at a time of coupling with the diazo compound;  $EWG^1$ ,  $EWG^2$  and  $EWG^3$  each independently represent an electron-attractive group; and  $X^1$  and Y,  $EWG^1$  and  $EWG^2$ , and Y and R may each link with each other to form a ring.

30. (New) The recording material according to claim 29, wherein the diazo compound is a compound represented by one of the following general formulae (6), (7), and (8):



in which, in general formulae (6) and (7), R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> each represent one of a hydrogen atom and an alkyl group which may have a substituent; R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> may link with each other to form a heterocycle; R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> cannot both be hydrogen atoms; R<sup>3</sup> represents one of an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, an aryloxy group which may have a substituent, an alkylthio group which may have a substituent, an arylthio group which may have a substituent, an alkylsulfonyl group which may have a substituent, and an arylsulfonyl group which may have a substituent; R<sup>4</sup> represents one of a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group which may have a substituent, and an alkoxy group which may have a substituent; R<sup>5</sup> represents one of a hydrogen atom and an alkyl group which may have a substituent; R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> each represent one of an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, an aryloxy group which may have a substituent, an alkylthio group which may have a substituent, and an arylthio group which may have a substituent; R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> may be the same or different from each other; and X<sup>-</sup> represents an acid anion, and

in the general formula (8), Ar<sup>1</sup> represents an aryl group which may have a substituent; R<sup>8</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> each represent one of an alkyl group which may have a substituent, an aryl group which may have a substituent, an alkoxy group which may have a substituent, and an aryloxy group which may have a substituent; R<sup>8</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> may be the same or different from each other; and X<sup>-</sup> represents an acid anion.

31. (New) The recording material according claim 29, wherein the diazo compound is contained in a microcapsule.

32. (New) The recording material according claim 30, wherein the diazo compound is contained in a microcapsule.

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